

## INTERNATIONAL

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1972

Established 1887

98

Norwegians Vote  
Entering the  
Common Market

By Michael Stern

Sept. 24 (NYT).—As the referendum on the referendum will decide whether the European Community, the elections bitterly divided mood of tense unions settled over this country of fjords and

national opinion 52-to-48 percent edge who would say No to the Common Market. The Yes' side has steadily in the polls summer, and by the two-day voting in, that trend could yes into a majority, both sides said yesterday they had only a 50-50 chance.

At the campaign came to a climax, the referendum filled the life of the people no political campaign ever had before. In a country of 3.8 million people, more than 200,000 activists on both sides were ringing doorbells to make final appeals to neighbors.

Adding weight to the mounting anxiety was the threat of Premier Trygve Bratteli that his Labor government, which negotiated Norway's admission to the market, will resign if the vote is no. The move would leave the country with a weak caretaker government of minority parties until next September, when the new parliament will be elected.

Lined up in support of the market are the groups that make up the establishment in Norway—the Industrial Federation, Bankers and financiers, the major political parties, the official leadership of the labor movement and 90 percent of the nation's 200 newspapers.

Against the market is a loose alliance of farmers, fishermen, left-wing trade unionists, nationalistic conservatives, young radicals and people of all classes and ages who fear that the market's growth-oriented policies would worsen the quality of Norwegian life.

E. Melby, chairman of the Norwegian Farmers Union, in interview: "We must protect our holy cow, to prevent our government from gravitating away to Europe."

Opposite view, that Norway should draw closer to the market, members of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and three others agreed to join in a



Associated Press

Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli voting in Oslo.

Scandinavian Tourists

Killed in Nightclub Blaze  
Greek Island of Rhodes

Greece, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Thirty-one people, whom believed to be tourists, died when fire roared through a nightclub on this island last night, police said.

Twenty-four injured were when they panicked and a narrow winding staircase from the Oscar 1st-floor dance hall, an- said.

The fire broke out in the luxury 1st before midnight. A result, in a fuse box was a police car, a police car.

A small explosion followed by sparked the fire, which immediately, as the inside restaurant on the ground was decorated with straw and palm trees, he said.

The restaurant is situated in the center of Rhodes, leaped into the first floor,



AFRICAN DEATH SCENE—Ugandan army troops stand around bodies of guerrillas killed in Tanzanian invasion at Mbarara. Picture released by Ugandan government was made in last few days. But the exact date is unknown.

## Laird Assails 'Selective' Release

Freed Pilots Appeal to Nixon  
For 'Civilian' Return to U.S.

HONG KONG, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Three American pilots released from prison camp by North Vietnam last Sunday appealed to President Nixon to-night to allow them to return home with a civilian escort delegation, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

In a cable sent to President Nixon from Hanoi, the three said: "In the best interests of all parties concerned we think we should be allowed to return to New York with the escort delegation and be allowed to spend a few days with our families if so desired."

The agency broadcast, monitored here, made it clear that North Vietnam wants the pilots to be accompanied, without interference, by their civilian escorts, who arrived in Hanoi a day before their release.

The escort group includes the Rev. William Sloan Coffin, Prof. Richard Falk, David Dellinger and Mrs. Coretta Scott King. The families of two of the three men are also in Hanoi.

A telegram sent to President Nixon by the escort delegation yesterday laid down conditions for the return of the men to the United States.

The delegation's telegram said the conditions were: "In accordance with the expressed expectations of the North Vietnamese government."

It demanded that the pilots go home in civilian aircraft with their families and representatives of the U.S.-based committee.

It also said they must be allowed medical checks at the hospital of their choice, that they should be granted 30 days leave if desired, and that they should do nothing to promote the U.S. war effort in Indochina.

Tonight's broadcast said the mother of one of the men, Navy Lt. (jg) Markham L. Gartley, and the wife of another, Navy Lt. (jg) Norris A. Charles, also cabled.

**Red Atrocity  
In Vietnam is  
Cited by Refugees**

SAIGON, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Communist troops rounded up 120 civilians from three captured villages near the central South Vietnam coast last Wednesday and apparently executed 40 of them with land mines, a military spokesman said today.

U.S. officials said they had no reason to doubt the atrocity report but could not prove it. The villages have been under Communist control for the past week. Word on the alleged executions was brought out by refugees.

A spokesman for the South Vietnamese 2d Infantry Division said that last Wednesday night the 120 civilians were rounded up from the villages of Duc Quang, Duc Hao and Duc Tho.

The spokesman quoted the refugees as telling him that the 120 were interrogated by Communist officers, apparently Viet Cong political commissars. Then they were divided up according to how pro or anti-Viet Cong they appeared to be.

Forty were allowed to return home, 40 were sent to a camp for political indoctrination and 40 executed, the spokesman said he was told. Those executed apparently were put to death by laying land mines around them and detonating the mines, the spokesman said.

The police spokesman said the group, which were taken to the club by a travel agent for an evening of eating, drinking and dancing.

The restaurant is situated in the center of Rhodes, leaped into the first floor,

Zurich Voids  
1856 Ban On  
'Concubinage'

ZURICH, Sept. 24 (AP).—Voters in the canton of Zurich—Switzerland's most populous—repealed today a 116-year-old ban on "concubinage," the living together of unmarried couples.

In a referendum, Zurich voted 211,912 to 94,493 to amend an 1856 law providing for "separation orders" for couples living in concubinage and fines or jail terms for those failing to comply.

In proposing elimination of the ban, the Zurich cantonal government had pointed to a "change in moral conceptions" and noted that the number of separation orders had declined from 45 in 1950 to 2 in 1970.

Laws restricting such concubinage are still in force in more than half of Switzerland's cantons.

Swiss Reject  
Export Ban  
On Weapons

BERN, Sept. 24 (AP).—A proposed constitutional amendment that would have banned Swiss arms exports was narrowly defeated today in a referendum.

Official returns showed the nationwide vote to be 593,205 to 584,726 against the ban.

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Proponents of the ban, which would also have involved stricter government control of the arms industry, had argued that it would uphold the humanitarian traditions of Switzerland.

Opponents were especially critical of the fact that arms exports to developing countries increased considerably after the 1970 scandal.

## Opposed by Government

In opposing the ban, the government argued that annual exports, totaling \$65 million last year, were needed for the industry to keep up with technological progress. It was also contended that the Swiss arms sales make up less than 1 percent of the world market.

Rejection of the amendment clears the way for a new law on arms exports, already approved by both houses of parliament. This forbids all sales to countries at war, threatened by war or ridden by tension. It also empowers the government to refuse export licenses in deals felt to be jeopardizing Swiss humanitarian and development projects.

## Controversy Dominates IMF Gathering

## Schweitzer Confirms U.S. Bid to Oust Him

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).—Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, confirmed at a press conference here yesterday that the U.S. government is trying to block his reappointment next September for a third five-year term.

"There is no use denying," Mr. Schweitzer said, "that U.S. authorities informed me that they

• Fired rates of exchange opposed by U.S. Treasury adviser. Page 2.

take a negative view concerning my reappointment."

American officials have indicated that they insist on a new chief operating officer for the IMF in a period when reform of the monetary system—including possible revisions of the IMF structure itself—is being considered.

A U.S. Treasury official, present during the Schweitzer press conference, said afterward that the United States has not changed its mind. "I see nothing to change our view," he said, "and I think we will have support from others."

A decision on Mr. Schweitzer

will not be made, in all probability, during the annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank that start here tomorrow. But it is

the major topic of conversation and a new source of bitter anti-American feeling.

American officials have been increasingly resentful toward Mr. Schweitzer, a French economist, as a result of his pressure last year for a devaluation of the dollar as a contribution toward a general realignment of currency values. Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally was especially critical of Mr. Schweitzer, arguing that the IMF director's comments had robbed the United States of bargaining points.

Mr. Schweitzer said yesterday that he could not understand the U.S. opposition to him, in view of the fact that President Nixon had gone to the Smithsonian Conference in December to hail the interim agreement on exchange rates "as one of the most remarkable achievements in monetary history."

In an open retort to publicly expressed U.S. views, Mr. Schweitzer added: "I can't see how any U.S. official can blame any institution that contributed to such a result."

Mr. Nixon's actual words described the Smithsonian compact, which included a 7.8 percent dollar

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Uganda Reports  
Discord, Clashes  
In Rebel Ranks

LONDON, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Uganda said today that a guerrilla force that invaded Uganda from Tanzania last week was split into two tribal factions fighting among themselves. Diplomatic sources in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, said that the invasion attempt appeared to be collapsing.

"The fighting is no longer between Uganda forces and those of Tanzania, combined with the guerrillas," a military spokesman said in Kampala radio broadcast. "The fighting is now among the guerrillas themselves." He said that tribal rivalries within the attacking force had led to quarreling and then to shooting around Mutukulu and Kikagati, in the area of southwest Uganda bordering on Tanzania.

In Dar es Salaam, the government of President Julius Nyerere stuck to its insistence that all was quiet on the frontier. But diplomatic sources said that the force of about 1,500 men that invaded Uganda a week ago was retreating into Tanzania.

## Somali Proposal

Somalia's foreign minister appealed to the presidents of Uganda and Tanzania today to accept a five-point plan to end the weeklong fighting along their border.

Omara Arreh told newsmen before leaving Dar es Salaam for Kampala that his talks with President Nyerere were "very fruitful" and that Mr. Nyerere had accepted the proposal on ending the crisis.

Uganda radio quoted President Amin as saying that the five-point plan suggested by Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre was "very good." The points were not disclosed.

But President Amin warned that there could be no peace until Tanzania withdrew its troops from the border and expelled Milton Obote, the former Ugandan president ousted in a military coup last year.

Tribal Rift Described

A Uganda spokesman said that the invasion force divided when guerrillas of the Langi tribe fell out with those of the Acholi, Bugisu and other minority tribes. Mr. Obote is a Langi.

A Kampala broadcast last night said some Acholi tribesmen split off from the main force and returned to the Ugandans.

Today the military spokesman quoted captured guerrillas as saying that they believed that Acholi would be given good government positions if the invasion succeeded. All would go to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Philippines Are Calm

Marcos Expected to Revamp  
Cabinet During Martial Law

MANILA, Sept. 24 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos is planning a general reorganization of his government, a presidential spokesman announced today, two days after a decree of martial law.

There were also reports that food prices had been increased, but the press secretary said that Mr. Marcos had told his cabinet that steps were being taken to assure a steady supply of essential goods to prevent panic buying. Violators of price ceiling will be arrested, Mr. Tatad said.

The president has instructed his economic advisers to confer with business leaders about their support for the government's reform program, Mr. Tatad said.

Mr. Marcos is expected to reorganize his government by proclamation. He and his Nationalist party have been in power since 1965 and his second four-year term is due to end on Dec. 30, 1973.

Initial reactions to martial law were muted. Most stores conducted normal business during the weekend and food markets kept their doors open overtime.

Electric, water and telephone services operated regularly. The government announced yesterday that it had taken over these utilities.

Airlines resumed normal schedules after being halted for a few hours yesterday. The three national airlines were taken over and Filipinos were temporarily forbidden to travel overseas except on official missions.

Traffic continued rolling freely throughout Manila and its suburbs. Troops were rarely seen, underlining the president's announcement that the declaration did not mean military rule.

The most immediate noticeable effect of martial law was the absence of newspapers and television and radio broadcasts. Almost all of Manila's 16 privately owned newspapers, 7 television channels and more than 40 radio stations were shut. One television network and one newspaper and the government radio station were allowed to resume operations to carry special announcements.

AP

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer

in Washington Saturday

## Supply Convoy Mauled

## Communists Renew Attacks Along Coast Below Da Nang

SAIGON, Sept. 22 (AP)—North Vietnamese forces backed by tanks and heavy artillery renewed their assaults today along the northern coast below Da Nang.

Official sources said that the attacks in Quang Tin and Quang Ngai Provinces were part of a harassing operation aimed at destroying the Saigon government's credibility in protecting the population it claims it controls.

The fighting has created thousands of new refugees.

Spearheaded by tanks, hundreds of North Vietnamese troops attacked South Vietnamese infantrymen east of Tien Phuoc district town, 40 miles south of Da Nang.

In Southern Quang Ngai Province, 80 miles to the southeast,

Initial field reports said that the most serious assault was at Tien Phuoc, 10 miles west of Highway 1. After several hours of fighting, the assault was driven back, field reports said.

The North Vietnamese forces counterattacked South Vietnamese troops, who had moved closer to the eastern outskirts of Tien Phuoc.

By midmorning, it was reported, a North Vietnamese tank had been knocked out by ground troops and the enemy infantrymen were withdrawing after the initial predawn assault.

No casualty reports were available.

The Saigon command described South Vietnamese casualties as light in the shellfire attacks near Ba To and Da Phuoc.

While Highway 1 was reported to be open north of Quang Ngai city, it was becoming more hazardous and subject to enemy interdiction. The stretch of the highway from Quang Ngai city northward to Da Nang is 75 miles. One supply truck was hit today by a small rocket 25 miles north of Quang Ngai city.

Highway Cut

To the south of Quang Ngai city, the highway remained cut at several points. A delayed report said that a resupply convoy moving southward to Da Nang was hit today by a small rocket 25 miles north of Quang Ngai city.

No major action was reported elsewhere in South Vietnam. A 20,000-man South Vietnamese sweep operation in the two northernmost provinces of Thua Thien and Quang Tri above Da Nang produced no significant fighting.

U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantoms attacked the 150-mile northwest rail line between Hanoi and China yesterday.

The Air Force said that the planes destroyed a railroad bridge 64 miles northwest of Hanoi and cut the line 10 miles farther south.

The U.S. command said that Air Force, Navy and Marine pilots flew more than 300 tactical strikes yesterday against military targets throughout Vietnam.

His resignation now comes just as the Social Democrats are entering what promises to be a tough election campaign.

Civilian Air Crash Near Saigon Kills 10

SAIGON, Sept. 24 (AP)—An air Vietnam DC-9 crashed near the town of Ben Cat, 25 miles northwest of Saigon, yesterday, killing 10 of 13 persons aboard, the South Vietnamese airline announced today.

The three survivors are injured and in critical condition. Among them is a French woman, Mrs. Colette Renard.

The dead included an unidentified American working for the Agency for International Development. The other victims were Vietnamese, the airline said.

It reported that the cause of the crash was not known.

## Cambodia Warned That Reds Use Rabbits as Bomb Carriers

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 24 (AP)—President Lon Nol has warned Cambodians against a Communist plot to kill them with rabbits.

In a message to the nation issued by the president's cabinet and published today in the official news agency bulletin, Marshal Lon Nol called on all citizens to arrest any person who offered to buy rabbits at high prices.

"If our compatriots see them buying rabbits, they must arrest them immediately because they are enemies," the marshal said.

He said that Communist agents were paying \$125 to \$175 for rabbits.

"They have inducted that their doctors need rabbit blood to inject into wounded men," the marshal said.

He warned, however, that the Communists' real motive is to use rabbits as live bombs by attaching plastic explosive charges to them and then releasing them near Cambodian Army defensive positions.

"The lights attract the rabbits

and they thus explode the plastic," the marshal stated.

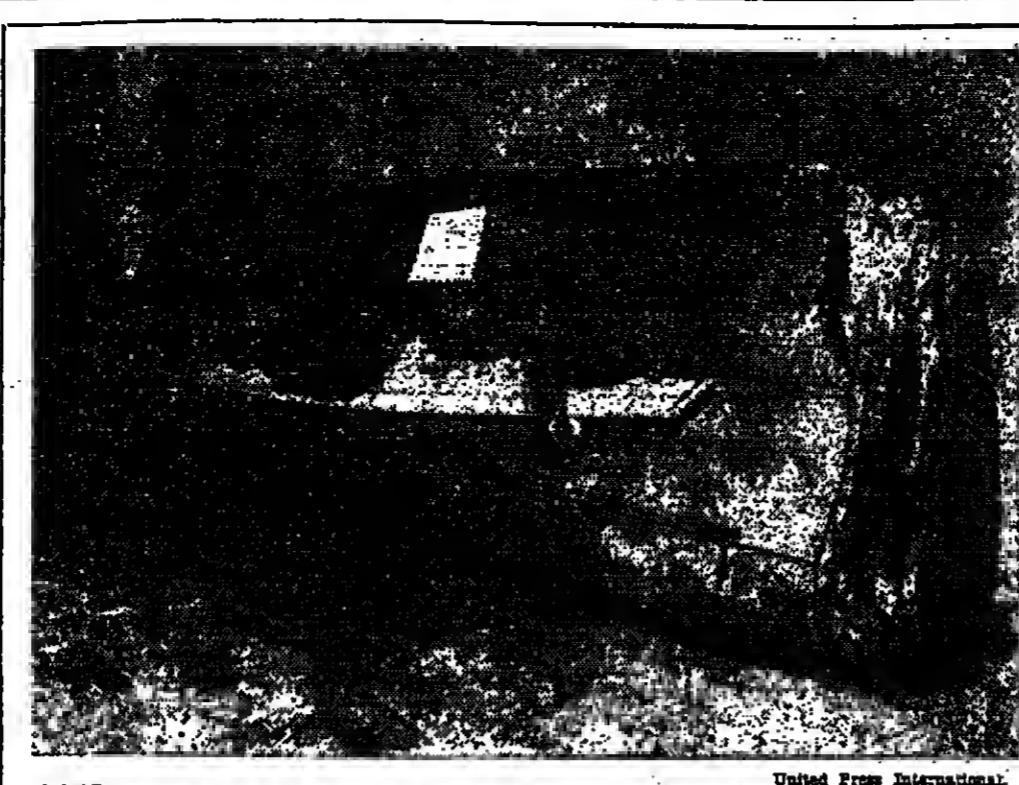
He added that the Cambodian government would reward any person who arrested rabbit buyers.

The marshal also referred to the current critical shortage of rice, which provoked widespread looting in the Cambodian capital, by saying that in August "the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong came to eat up all our rice."

"Happily we have friends, notably Thailand, the Republic of South Vietnam and Japan, and thanks to them we have been able to escape from famine and death," the marshal added.

Thailand has agreed to sell Cambodia 30,000 tons of rice at world market prices and for hard currency while Japan is sending about 6,000 tons as an outright gift. South Vietnam has not given or sold rice to Cambodia, but a loan of 10,000 tons of surplus U.S. rice in Vietnam has been arranged by the Nixon administration, which was not mentioned in the marshal's message.

Bal à Versailles.



OOPS—This 36-foot-long flap fell to the ground on Saturday in an open field near Mayence, Germany, not far from a row of houses. It was lost by a Pan Am jumbo jet, carrying 300 passengers, as it was approaching the Frankfurt Rhine-Main airport. Nevertheless, the huge aircraft made a safe landing and a spokesman said none of the passengers had even noticed that one of the six flaps was missing.

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## Uganda Reports Invaders Divided

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Obote's Langi followers, they said.

A Uganda military spokesman said last night that a Lieutenant

had been killed at Mubukula, bringing the official Ugandan death toll to 10 soldiers and more than 150 civilians.

No casualty figures for the invasion force have been issued since midweek, when the Ugandan spokesman said that 330 of the invaders had been killed and 75 captured.

Gen. Amin yesterday confirmed the arrival of Libyan aircraft carrying troops and arms to aid in the conflict. He gave no figures, but reports from Tanzania and Kenya said that there were 400 troops with sophisticated Soviet and Chinese weapons.

"I welcome you as brothers," Gen. Amin was quoted as telling them. He praised Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi as a man "who means what he says." The people of Uganda will never forget this gesture, because... the Libyans have been the first to come to their protection."

Fighting Reported

Gen. Amin said that Uganda had no intention of attacking Tanzania, but he said that fighting was still in progress just inside Tanzanian territory. In Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian government said that it had no reports of fighting within its frontiers and declared that the reported battle area was "quiet."

Meanwhile, in Kampala, five guerrillas captured during last week's fighting on the Uganda-Tanzania border, including an officer described as a cousin of Mr. Obote, were produced before reporters at the Makindu Military Prison here today.

The British also are concerned about the safety of 7,000 white Britons working in Uganda.

The Asians, mostly of Indian and Pakistani origin, were granted British citizenship in 1962 when the former colony of Uganda became independent. Hindus hold key commercial posts

nations had been in touch with Tanzania and had tried to push it into action against the Amin regime but that Tanzania had refused. The countries were not named.

Kamala in Tanzania

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday to confer with President Nyerere on the Tanzanian-Uganda crisis.

A Tanzanian spokesman said that it was not known how long he would stay.

In a message to his colleagues,

he said that Algeria was ready to associate itself with any peace initiative within the framework of the Organization of African Unity.

"I am sure that our joint efforts will make the higher interests of Africa prevail," he said.

Today, a special charter flight carried 180 expellees Ugandans into suburban Stansted Airport and dismembered them, shivering, into a bitterly cold wind. It was the third plane to arrive since Gen. Amin announced the expulsion of the Asians. As the passengers left the plane today the women clutched thin cardigans around their sarks. Families carried bedding tied with string, transistor radios and baskets of food—all that they were allowed to bring from their homes.

expected to go to Africans after the expulsions.

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## Survey Finds

Experience Shows  
n's Lead Could Vanish

By George Gallup

TON, N. J., Sept. 24. Experience gained in elections since the time that the present President Nixon overcame McGovern in the presidential race could be election day. It is particularly true when casting in the polls is cast by the majority of the Democrats. In the case of a campaign, many have previously felt vote for the candidate using party have seen and return to their time behavior; this is the "return-to-the-lead." And many of the who have up their minds about their customary and the turnout of the Demos in 1968, Hubert started out far behind in an early September Nixon held a 4-to-3 lead. Humphrey, however, made dramatics during October and November, as documented by the Poll, and came percentage point of durability of the popular Dewey's Lead.

September of 1948, saw held a substantial over his Democratic Truman. Although Poll reported constant Mr. Truman during the election, polling was disconcerting on the incorrect that a candidate with led late in the campaign maintain the lead. The was shown Mr. Truman, Dewey, having percentage points.

"return-to-the-fold" factor in many presidential elections. In fact, it has occurred of the eight presidential elections covered by the since 1940 inclusive. The table shows the the vote for the losing between the beginning in early September, in trial heats, and election returns:

in Vote for Trailing  
Rate Between Early  
pt. & Election  
umphrey) — gained 10  
idwater) — gained 5  
xon) — gained 1 point.

## Celebrations

LEM, Sept. 24. (Reuter) — of celebrations to 25th anniversary of independence began to the kindling of 25 a festive gathering on s of President Zalman Shilon here.



TUNING UP—President Nixon plays and large crowd sings "Happy Birthday" to U.S. Representative Eligio (Kika) de La Garza on campaign visit to Texas, Friday.

## In One-Day Visit

## Nixon Woos Texans of Both Parties

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuter) — President Nixon returned yesterday after a visit designed to cement relations with both Democrats and Republicans in Texas — a key state in his strategy for re-election in November.

He dined on steak and burgundy wine Friday night at the ranch of Democrat John Connally, a former Texas governor who also was Mr. Nixon's Treasury secretary. Present were 400 other Democrats from Texas and elsewhere who are backing his candidacy.

Yesterday morning he mapped campaign battle plans in San Antonio with Sen. John Tower and other Texas Republican leaders.

A statement issued just before his departure, Mr. Nixon had consumer price figures issued Friday as proof that his new economic policies were stemming inflation.

"The plain fact is that American workers have scored greater increases in spendable income in the past year than at any time in the past eight years," he said.

"This is greatly pleasing to me — it shows we definitely are on the right track with our economic policies," Mr. Nixon declared.

At San Antonio Airport, the President had been warmly greeted by several thousand well-wishers.

Among the long-time Democrats at the Connally ranch Friday night was James Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who told reporters that the Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern, had neither the congressional record nor the leadership capabilities needed to win his vote.

He said that this November would be the first time he had ever voted Republican.

Today, the President worked at his Camp David, Md., retreat on speeches he will make in the next three days as he takes his re-election campaign from coast to coast.

Tomorrow, Mr. Nixon will attend the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank at its opening session here, the two bodies announced.

Observers here said that Mr. Nixon would be unlikely to make his appearance tomorrow unless he had some concrete statements to make on American policy attitudes toward a remodeling of world economic relationships.

Mr. Nixon will go to New York on Tuesday to address a fund-raising dinner and the next day will fly to San Francisco for a luncheon speech to be followed that night by a fund-raising speech in Los Angeles.

While in the two big states, New York has 41 electoral votes and California has 45 — Mr. Nixon is expected to make other appearances in search of the new majority of Democrats, Republicans and independents he sees in the Nov. 7 election.

After his return yesterday from his one-day visit to Texas — whose 26 electoral votes he failed to win in both the 1960 and 1968 presidential races — Mr. Nixon passed at the White House to greet 200 members of Young Labor for Nixon, telling the newly formed group that "the dignity of work

3 NATO Americans  
Die in Copter Crash

MAALSEVL, Norway, Sept. 24 (AP) — Three Americans who participated in the "Strong Express" NATO maneuvers were killed last night when their helicopter crashed on Grottoya Island, NATO announced today.

A spokesman said the names of the three Americans will be withheld until relatives are notified. The helicopter was on a flight back to the USS Inchon off the Norwegian coast.

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## In U.S. Consumer-Group Study

## Little Nutrition Seen in Baby Foods

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., Sept. 24 (WP) — A selected variety of commercial strained baby foods tested by Consumers Union provides a relatively low percentage of an infant's daily nutritional needs.

The nonprofit testing organization said that a jar of some baby foods would provide only 10 to 20 percent of the recommended daily dietary allowance (RDA) of protein as determined by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council for children two to six months of age.

"Only the meat baby foods [tested] provide a high percentage of an infant's RDA of protein, about 90 percent or more," Consumers Union said.

Again with the principal exception of meats, most jars of tested baby foods were analyzed as having relatively small percentages of the RDA of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, calcium, iron and vitamins A and C. The consumer organization describes all of these as essential nutrients.

## No Cause for Alarm

"The relative lack of nutrition in strained baby food is no real cause for alarm," CU said, "since an infant can get nearly all of his RDA of nutrients in milk and a daily vitamin and mineral supplement (recommended by most pediatricians)."

The consumer organization seeks to make it clear that it does not blame baby food manufacturers for the nutritional content of baby food since it closely parallels the contents of the fresh ingredients.

However, it is critical of the

Space Laboratory  
Is Launched by U.S.

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Sept. 24 (AP) — Explorer-47, a flying physics laboratory heading for an orbit extending more than halfway to the moon, was described yesterday by space officials as "a good bird in a good orbit."

The 860-pound satellite, largest in the Explorer series, soared into space Friday atop a three-stage Delta rocket at the start of a mission to probe the solar wind, radiation, magnetic fields and other interplanetary mysteries.

Explorer-47 carries 13 experiments to study galactic and solar cosmic rays, plasmas and magnetic fields and electrical fields. The instruments are to provide scientists with a detailed understanding of the dynamics of interplanetary space.

manufacturers for adding "some unnecessary ingredients that [in excess] are not beneficial to good health—namely salt, sugar and food starch."

CU suggests alternating store-bought baby food with the home-prepared kind as a way of reducing the amount of these ingredients in a baby's diet. Despite the generally low nutritive value of infant foods, CU says, they should not be ignored because they teach the infant to eat solid foods.

In preparing baby food at

Common U.S. Foods Found  
'Essentially Free' of Mercury

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT) — The most commonly eaten foods in the United States, with the exception of certain fish, are free of significant quantities of mercury contamination, a team of Food and Drug Administration scientists has found.

The scientists tested between 20 and 35 samples each of flour, powdered milk, whole milk, sugar, potatoes, beef, chicken, shrimp, liver and eggs and found all to contain less than 50 parts per billion of mercury.

The minimum level of mercury generally held to pose a threat to health is 5 parts per million, a concentration more than 100 times stronger than any found in the foods tested in this study.

The results of the tests were reported in the current issue of *Science*, a weekly journal. The report was made by James T. Tanner, Melvin H. Friedman and David N. Lincoln of the FDA's division of chemistry and physics and Leonard A. Ford and Max Jaffee of the division of drug chemistry.

## Representative Samples

The researchers said the samples of food were collected from all parts of the country to get a representative cross section. The tests used a method called neutron activation analysis.

The median concentration of mercury found in the samples varied from less than one part per billion in whole milk to 14 in shrimp. In other words, half the samples tested in each group fell below the median level. The highest sample was of shrimp at 43 parts per billion, and second

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## Zero Growth Seen in 70 Years

## U.S. Reports Drop in Fertility Rate

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT).—For the first time fertility in the United States has dropped to the replacement level—the threshold to zero population growth. According to new findings by two federal statistical agencies, the current total fertility rate has reached the indications level of 2.1 children for each young woman of child-bearing age.

If that level continues for about 70 years, it will mean that births will exactly offset deaths and the nation will at last have reached the goal of the zero population growth movement.

The reason is that the number of births depends both on the rate and on the number of women

of child-bearing age, a number that is certain to grow for some years because of the large number of girls already born. Until the base stops growing, the population will continue to rise.

Not until every girl now born completes her child-bearing years and her daughters have sustained the 2.1 rate would births exactly offset deaths, bringing the nation to the goal of the zero population growth movement.

No expert is willing to guess that the current low level of child-bearing will, in fact, occur. On the contrary, demographers assume that the birth rate can swing up as sharply as it has swung down in the last five years. But the signs that the nation

has reached a population milestone appear undeniable. Campbell Gibson, a leading Census Bureau fertility analyst, said yesterday: "This is certainly the first time the fertility rate has reached the replacement level for as long as six months."

This was documented by the results of a new Census Bureau survey of birth expectations conducted in June and published yesterday. It showed that married women aged 18 to 24 expect to have an average of 2.3 children each.

If this finding is adjusted to account for women who are single and for possible overstatement of birth expectations, it would translate into the symbolic number of 2.1 children.

## Actual Births

Another indication that the nation has reached the replacement level came from the number of actual births as reported by the National Center for Health Statistics.

This showed that total births in the first half of 1972 had dropped a full 9 percent over last year, even though there are 3 percent more women of child-bearing age.

The nation's general fertility rate, consequently, dropped to 73.1 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44. That is lower than the full-year figures for any year in the nation's history. In the low year, 1936, the rate was 75.8 births. In 1967, it was 122.9.

## Population in 2000

Population projections for the year 2000 have ranged well above 300 million. Continuation of the current trend will then would mean a population, including immigrants, of about 270 million. It is now about 205 million.

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## tion Party Boycotting

## er Talks Start Today; Held Doomed to Fail

Sept. 24 (AP).—Ireland's first attempt at a peace talks aimed at direct rule in the province begins.

Observers felt the talks, being staged in a tightly guarded hotel outside Darmouth, England, are set by Catholic politicians, sitting down with Britain, which believe, will make the negotiations.

Officially, Britain's Northern Ireland's majority community is maintaining the union with Britain, which wants to break in union with the predominantly Catholic Irish.

Most influential delegations in the talks is that one party—headed by Prime Minister Brian, which governed Northern Ireland's take.

Empty Chairs

ing part is the Alliance coalition of moderate and Catholics—and Northern Ireland Labor nationalists.

Boycott has been copied by Ian Paisley's Protestant Democratic Unionist, which by the government to order an offshoot of the killing of British Army during a recent Belfast.

LE, the main opposition has refused to take part. Mr. Whitelaw, who had 241 suspected terrorists in custody, has been copied by Ian Paisley's Protestant Democratic Unionist, which by the government to order an offshoot of the killing of British Army during a recent Belfast.

At Portadown, a furniture factory was burned down, after four guerrillas doused the workshop in gasoline and set it ablaze.

## Fort Worth 5 in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The "Fort Worth Five" arrived in New York today to the cheers of about 200 supporters and family members and the sounds of an Irish pipe band.

The five, all Irish-born New Yorkers, were released on \$50,000 bail yesterday from the Texas prison where they have been since June for refusing to testify before a Fort Worth grand jury probing alleged gun-running activities in the United States for the Irish Republican Army.

Their attorney, Paul O'Dwyer, congratulated the five men for their "steadfastness" for refusing to cooperate with the grand jury in the face of a tyrannical Justice Department and a robot judge."

## Jerusalem, Sept. 24 (UPI).

Twenty members of the militant Jewish Defense League, including its president, have been banned from entering Israeli-controlled Arab territory to conduct political activity.

Military sources said that the injunction was issued Friday by the military commander for the areas to prevent any breach of the law or disruption of public order.

The American-based league last week announced a new offensive policy, following the Munich massacre of Israeli athletes, and has admitted being behind attempts to smuggle arms out of Israel for use against Arabs in the United States and elsewhere.

Shlomo Hillel, the Israeli minister of police, warned that the government would have to com-

sider declaring the organization illegal.

He said that the league would not be allowed to decide how Israel should fight Arab terrorism.

## 2 Landing Scars

## At Rome Airport

ROME, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Two transatlantic airliners had minor landing problems within 15 minutes at Rome's airport today.

A Canadian Pacific DC-10 from Montreal with 78 passengers and eight crewmen burst two tires when it touched down, but halted safely.

Later, the captain of a Boeing 707 with 61 persons aboard on a flight from Chicago reported that an engine was losing oil. The plane landed without incident.

RODE, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The London police announced plans yesterday to end segregation of the sexes on the force.

Women and men will now compete equally for jobs and promotions and the system of separate men's and women's forces will be eliminated.

It is expected this new policy will be brought into use quite quickly," a spokesman said. Some 650 on London's 21,000 metropolitan police force are women now.

The spokesman said a "small number" of jobs, such as jailer or patrol car driver in especially tough neighborhoods, would remain for men only.

## Lebanon Reportedly Sets Up Liaison Unit With Guerrillas

By Eric Pace

BEIRUT, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Well-placed Lebanese informants have reported that Arab commandos leaders and Lebanese officials have formed a joint liaison committee to oversee relations between civil and military authorities here and the 3,000 full-time commandos estimated to be in Lebanon.

The report came yesterday amid anxiety among Arab moderates that commandos of the Black September organization were planning a new attack, perhaps in England. These fears were fueled by reports of such guerrilla intentions from London and Cairo.

"We know the Black September will do more things," one Arab ambassador said grimly, "but when can we say where?"

The Black September group claimed responsibility for the killing of 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team in Munich Sept. 5. Both Arabs and Israelis have connected Black September to el-Fatah, the main Palestinian guerrilla group.

## Two Die in Incident

Moderate Arabs hope that the new liaison committee will be able to prevent acts of violence here in Lebanon, such as that Friday at the village of Damur, 15 miles south of Beirut, in which one commando and one Lebanese soldier died.

The size and membership of the committee have not yet been disclosed, but it was thought likely to include Yassir Arafat, the leader of el-Fatah, who took an active part in negotiations with Lebanese authorities last week.

The leaders of the commandos have so far acquiesced in a series of new restrictions on their movements.

## London's Police End Sex Bias

LONDON, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The London police announced plans yesterday to end segregation of the sexes on the force.

Women and men will now compete equally for jobs and promotions and the system of separate men's and women's forces will be eliminated.

It is expected this new policy will be brought into use quite quickly," a spokesman said. Some 650 on London's 21,000 metropolitan police force are women now.

The spokesman said a "small number" of jobs, such as jailer or patrol car driver in especially tough neighborhoods, would remain for men only.

Mr. Laird, however, said he is concerned about the Russian air lift into Syria, which other officials said involved daily flights of three or four ANA-12 and ANA-22 transport planes. Officials said the flights have been into airfields near Damascus.

The ANA-22 is capable of carrying 176,000 pounds of troops and material, including very large pieces of equipment such as those used in surface-to-air missiles.

But the officials stressed that the exact nature of the equipment is not yet known.

Mr. Laird mentioned the air lift as he criticized proposals to cut U. S. forces unilaterally in both northern and southern Europe.

He appeared on the NBC

## Unity Center Launched by 16 Christian Sects

JERUSALEM, Sept. 24 (UPI).

Representatives of 16 Christian denominations prayed together today to dedicate an ecumenical institute set up to foster world peace and understanding.

"It is my hope that this institute will radiate out the spirit of love and prayer and dedication for all Christian communities," said the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind.

He was appointed by Pope Paul VI in 1964 to organize the \$2-million, 35-acre Ecumenical Institute for Advanced Theological Studies.

The money was provided by Ignatius Alloysius O'Shaughnessy of St. Paul, Minn. The institute, overlooking Bethlehem, Jerusalem, the Dead Sea and the Judean Hills, will accept 50 scholars a year.

## Eban Visits Rogers, Wins New Support

No Criticism Made On Raid in Lebanon

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).

Secretary of State William P. Rogers has endorsed Israel's contention that priority should be given to combatting the current wave of Arab terrorism and expressed no reprimand for Israel's recent attacks against guerrilla bases in Lebanon.

In a 75-minute meeting with the Israeli foreign minister, Abba Eban, on Friday, Mr. Rogers also put considerable stress on keeping options open for negotiating a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Eban's emphasis was more on preventive action. "The terrorist movement," he said as he left the State Department, "constitutes an obstacle to negotiation and therefore we ought to try to get the obstacle out of the way if we want to move on to our ultimate aim of negotiation. This is a matter on which we should concentrate all action."

He said it was not Israel that had turned down proposals to negotiate, and added: "One of the expressions of refusal to negotiate is the open encouragement they give to terrorist movements . . . The responsibility for the absence of negotiations is exclusively an Arab one, in theory by refusing to negotiate and in practice by . . . going on with this killing and murder."

Three Countries Named

He mentioned Egypt, Syria and Lebanon as perpetrators of the new form of warfare because of their support of the terrorists.

He also confirmed warnings that Israel would not wait for the terrorists to strike first.

A State Department spokesman said that Mr. Eban and Mr. Rogers had held a "thorough and specific discussion of the possibilities for international cooperation and concrete ways to deal with the problems of terrorism."

"Rogers explained various ways in which the United States was approaching the problem and agreed with Eban that individual governments must act effectively to combat this challenge to the world social order," the spokesman added.

## Pompidou to Visit Africa

PARIS, Sept. 24 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will visit French Somaliland and Ethiopia in January, a French government spokesman said yesterday.

end internment and arraign the men—hardcore guerrillas, according to security forces—before special courts.

## Position Paper

The SDLP has pinned its hopes of influencing the conference's deliberations by widely publicizing a "position paper" urging closer links between the republic and the North leading to eventual union with Protestant consent.

Invitations to the conference were issued by Mr. Whitelaw only to parties represented in the former provincial Parliament, suspended when Britain took control.

## IRA Operations

The negotiations are taking place, however, against a backdrop of stepped up IRA operations against Britain's 21,000 troops in the North.

Guerrilla attacks on mobile patrols in Belfast and London have increased the army's casualty rate recently.

## Two Troopers

Two troopers in a Saracen armored car had a narrow escape early today when a landmine placed on a country road near Newtownabbey in County Antrim exploded seconds too soon.

## At least five guerrilla gunmen

lived late yesterday on army barracks at Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital. The army claimed one sniper was hit.

## At Portadown

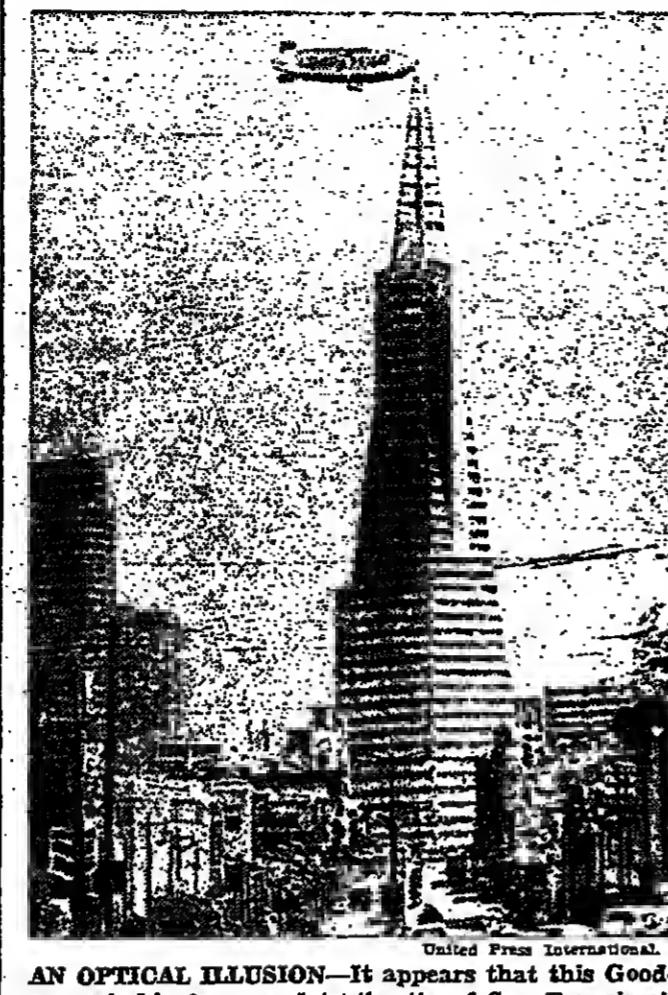
At Portadown, a furniture factory was burned down, after four guerrillas doused the workshop in gasoline and set it ablaze.

## Fort Worth 5 in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The "Fort Worth Five" arrived in New York today to the cheers of about 200 supporters and family members and the sounds of an Irish pipe band.

The five, all Irish-born New Yorkers, were released on \$50,000 bail yesterday from the Texas prison where they have been since June for refusing to testify before a Fort Worth grand jury probing alleged gun-running activities in the United States for the Irish Republican Army.

Their attorney, Paul O'Dwyer, congratulated the five men for their "steadfastness" for refusing to cooperate with the grand jury in the face of a tyrannical Justice Department and a robot judge."



AN OPTICAL ILLUSION—It appears that this Goodyear airship is moored to the tip of San Francisco's tallest skyscraper, the Trans-América Pyramid. But actually the timing and vantage point of a newspaper photographer brought about the optical illusion as the blimp didn't come within 700 feet of the tower.

## Israel Bars 20 Members of JDL From Traveling Into Arab Areas

JERUSALEM, Sept. 24 (UPI).

Twenty members of the militant Jewish Defense League, including its president, have been banned from entering Israeli-controlled Arab territory to conduct political activity.

Military sources said that the injunction was issued Friday by the military commander for the areas to prevent any breach of the law or disruption of public order.

The American-based league last week announced a new offensive policy, following the Munich massacre of Israeli athletes, and has admitted being behind attempts to smuggle arms out of Israel for use against Arabs in the United States and elsewhere.

Shlomo Hillel, the Israeli minister of police, warned that the government would have to com-

mit imposed by the Lebanese Army last week under a state of emergency declared when Israel invaded southern Lebanon last weekend.

That 36-hour incursion left more than 75 army, commando and civilian dead, by Arab count. An air shipment of Soviet medical supplies for survivors of the raid arrived at Beirut airport from Moscow Friday night, but it was not clear whether the supplies were for wounded soldiers, commandos, civilians, or for all of them.

There were no further reports of outside aid to the commandos, but sources close to the guerrillas said that contacts between them and one beneficiary, North Korea, had flagged lately. North Korea, following China's lead, has sought increasing contacts with the non-Communist world.

Friday, Charles Bray, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, said in Washington that North Korea had been supplying arms to the Arab commandos.

## Laird Reports Soviet Lift Of Men, Supplies to Syria

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).

The Soviet Union has begun airlifts of personnel and equipment into Syria. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird reported today.

Pentagon officials later said there has always been some Soviet presence in Syria, but that the latest airlifts were something entirely different.

They said flights of armed Soviet reconnaissance planes over U.S. and allied naval units in the Mediterranean stopped after the Russian withdrawal from Egypt. Mr. Laird said it is too early to assume the flights will resume from Syrian fields as a result of the air raids.

Earlier this month, published reports said Syria and the Soviet Union had negotiated a security arrangement that would permit the Russians to build up naval facilities at two major Syrian ports in exchange for advanced air-defense missiles and MIG fighter planes.

## Four Czechs Flee

VIENNA, Sept. 24 (AP).—Four Czechoslovaks, three men and a woman, fled to Austria yesterday morning by strapping themselves to the rear axle of the daily Bratislava-Vienna bus. A Vienna newspaper said the refugees reported to police several hours later and asked for political asylum.

But we've kept it to the merest whisper.

Because Eastern were first in introducing all the extra features on the inside, we've decided we'd better do something about the outside as well.

So Rolls-Royce set about designing a fan-jet engine, quieter than any they had ever developed.

And they succeeded, because the Whisperliner is the quietest commercial jet in the world.

So you see, even though Eastern's new aeroplane is really something to make a big noise about, we've kept it to the merest whisper.



EASTERN

First in service with the TriStar.

80 Haymarket, London SW1. Tel: 01-930 5351/2. 10 Rue de la Paix, Paris 2. Tel: 742 7173/4.

Rossmarkt 14, Frankfurt 14. Tel: 287450/59.

It seems every time an airline flies a new plane, words like 'great', 'new' and 'fantastic' are suddenly rediscovered.

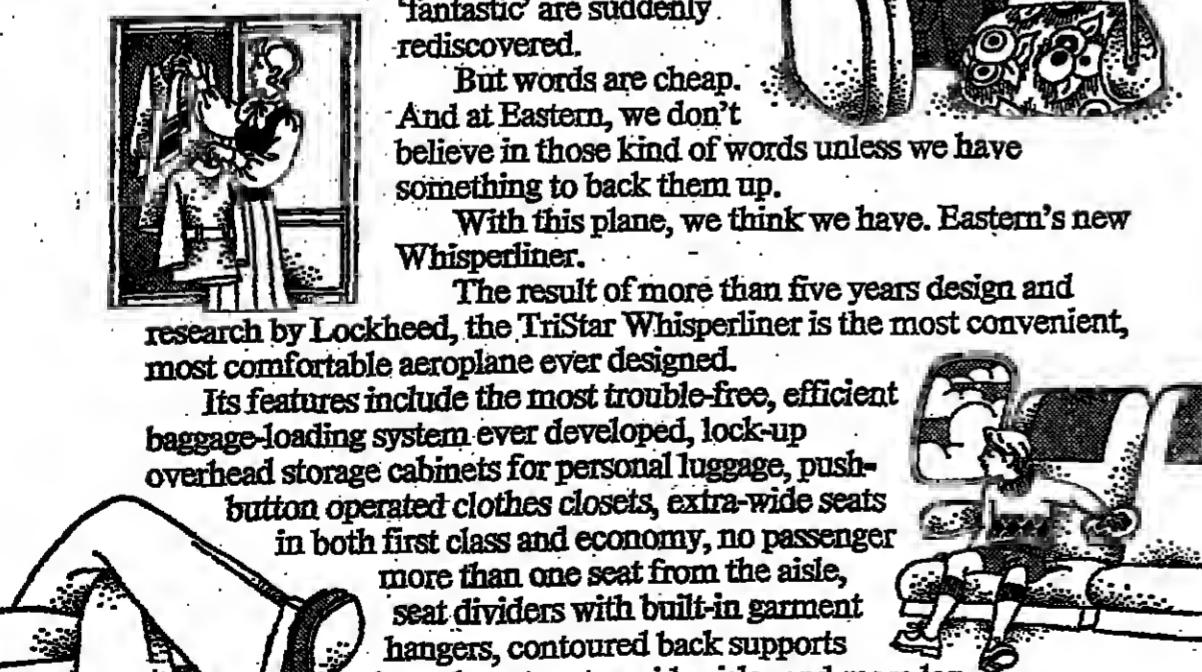
But words are cheap. And at Eastern, we don't believe in those kind of words unless we have something to back them up.

With this plane, we think we have. Eastern's new Whisperliner.

The result of more than five years design and research by Lockheed, the TriStar Whisperliner is the most convenient, most comfortable aeroplane ever designed.

Its features include the most trouble-free, efficient baggage-loading system ever developed, lock-up overhead storage cabinets for personal luggage, push-button operated clothes closets, extra-wide seats in both first class and economy, no passenger more than one seat from the aisle, seat dividers with built-in garment hangers, contoured back supports in each seat, extra-wide aisles and more leg room, and a centralised underfloor galley that takes the kitchen away from the living room.

But for the second largest airline in the world,\* it's still not quite enough.



\*by passengers carried according to official IATA figures.

## To Apologize for War, Seek New Ties

## Tanaka Begins Visit to China Today

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (UPI)—In the spring of 1939, a 20-year-old Japanese Army draftsman named Kakuei Tanaka was taken to a regimental base along the Sungari River in Manchuria, one of the array of outposts through which imperial Japan had fastened a rule of occupation on battered and bleeding China. After two years in Manchuria, the young man came down with pneumonia and was sent back home.

Tomorrow, Mr. Tanaka—as the new premier of Japan—will return to China for a week of ceremonies and conferences with the rulers who were Communist insurgents when he was there before. One of the first things Mr. Tanaka intends to do is to apologize officially for Japan's actions and excesses of the 1930s. Beyond this, he and his Chinese hosts will seek to establish friendly and productive relations to launch a new era in Asian history.

On the seismic scale of political events in this part of the world, any shift by Japan or China has repercussions, but a shift involving both is a substantial tremor with far-reaching effects and possibilities. In this case, the change is all the more dramatic because it has been delayed for decades by a variety of circumstances and events: the American dominance of Japan beginning in the post-war occupation and only gradually subsiding; Japan's 1952 peace treaty and resulting close ties with Nationalist China on Taiwan; the Cultural Revolution in China, which interrupted Peking's drift toward closer contact with the world outside, and the Korean and Vietnamese wars, which heightened conflict between the United States and China, with Japan in the middle.

## Swift Pace Seen

Now things are moving swiftly. The United States has made a tacit peace with China and is retreating from Asia. China is seeking quickly to regain its place in the world community. Japanese industry is searching for new suppliers and new markets as a result of increasing problems with America and Europe—and the Japanese nation seems to be searching for new independence



Kakuei Tanaka

serves the diplomatic formalities—recognition of Peking as the sole legitimate government of China, with no separate status for Taiwan.

The U.S.-Japanese security treaty and related understandings permit the use of American bases in the defense of Taiwan should that island be threatened militarily. The United States sought to shore up this understanding at the recent Nixon-Tanaka meeting in Honolulu, with unclear results. Thus, as a Tokyo newspaper observed, "Japan will have to explain to China that the pact has become virtually meaningless while on the other hand promising the United States that she will stick to the pact."

after years under the American wing.

Mr. Tanaka owes his selection as premier this summer to his advocacy of a new, popular China policy.

What the Japanese call "sokusen-sokketsu"—a "snapped-quickly operation"—was Mr. Tanaka's prescription for his new China policy even before his selection. With the help of the Chinese (who are also in a hurry) and the acquiescence of the United States (which is in no position to object), Japan has proceeded at a rapid pace, exchanging official emissaries and political and economic views with China and reaching understandings about some of the most important questions in less than three months since Mr. Tanaka became premier.

## Touchy Questions

Many touchy questions and technical problems remain, some of which will certainly be addressed by Mr. Tanaka and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and others, which are likely to be deliberately overlooked in the common quest for good relations. The most difficult problems involve Taiwan, where Japan continues to have major interests and investments as well as political bonds the rupture of which would be painful. The indications are that the mainland Chinese will not object to continued trade and communication with Taiwan, at least initially, if Japan ob-

## Chinese Refusal

Wataru Tajitsu, chairman of the Mitsubishi Bank, said that the Chinese would not permit natural resources such as oil and predicted that it would be many years before China could tap such resources on its own.

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Gustav Husak

Professor Examines  
ne of His Ex-Students

By Eugen Loeb

g, Italy—Tourists, or observers of all agree in one all, Eastern European deepest depression and feeling of hope evails in Czechoslovakia.

det pressure is the of those countries, of occupation can only cause of the affairs in Czechoslovakia, my judgment, the leadership of particularly with Dr. First Secretary of communist party and the full and influential of the Czechoslovak

y to trace the roots of his role in his past.

years back, when at the University of, he attended my and became the most editor to the students' paper. He became an outstanding influential person in movement, an excellent assigning to his most suitable func-

lent Student

he preoccupation with national and pub-

lics, be continued to tent student, finishing a time and with the

But these qualities did not explain his career.

most interested in theoretical, philosophical even literary problems most was his attainment all knowledge, ideas into action, became a weapon in the fight. Absolute and action became characteristic feature finally.

ime our political fight ed against the fatal German fascism, in-

Czech and Slovak It seemed to most of

fight against anti-

Only Lip Service

This proved to be only lip service on his part.

In the spring of 1968 I asked him to read the manuscript of my book on the Slansky trial in which I proved that the trial was run by the Soviets in order to crush any effort toward Czechoslovak sovereignty. I said further that the Czechoslovak party leadership as a whole acted as traitors, handing over its country to the Soviets.

He agreed with my conclusions but opposed very strongly the publication of my book, arguing that it could do harm to the interests of the party and the Soviets. I told him that pragmatism had again become his religion and human values again an object of compromise. I published the book and our friendship ended.

After this I was not at all surprised to learn that Husak offered his services to Brezhnev, although he condemned the Warsaw Pact occupation of Czechoslovakia as much as the overwhelming majority of our people.

Lesson Learned Well

One lesson of the past he obvi-

ously learned very well, that the primitive Stalinist terror is counterproductive, while a more



Czechoslovakia's Gustav Husak

sophisticated form of oppression was necessary in order to make Czechoslovakia a powerless colony of the Soviets.

Husak found it necessary to break the spirit of the nation, to deprive the nation of its soul. In order to achieve this he destroyed the impact and influence of the intelligentsia, the backbone of the nation in its fight for a humane society in the spring of 1968. Husak forced artists, teachers, students, publicists, managers, designers, et al., to sign a declaration welcoming the Soviet military occupation of Czechoslovakia.

He was clever enough not to concentrate on individuals who

opposed the regime but to crush the soul and pride of the nation as a whole. This is spiritual genocide.

Husak claims that thanks to his influence, there are no more

show trials and only few and

relatively mild sentences against the active opposition. While it is debatable what is "relatively few and mild," the spiritual genocide is the greatest

danger and the greatest crime Czech and Slovak nations.

Eugen Loeb, professor of eco-

nomic at Vassar, wrote this article for The New York Times special feature service.

WASHINGTON—A five-man staff met me at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport with a huge bouquet of lotus blossoms.

That reception was followed the next morning at the Thong Nhat (Reunification) Hotel with a greeting by their superior, Vu Quoc Uy, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Peoples:

"Welcome to our country. I know that you come as a friend."

To keep the record straight from the start, I replied that I came as an objective reporter.

"We hope that many more objective reporters will come," he said. "We think a great many Americans do not understand our situation. We believe that the more the American people learn about the aim of our struggle, the more they will understand us and support us."

In Washington, before my departure for Hanoi, a senior State Department official had mused: "I wonder how they'll play you—how they'll handle you."

Reasonable Bill

With a careful, arm's-length beginning, the answer was as a professional news reporter—within the limits imposed by wartime secrecy and the North Vietnamese officials' ideas of how to put their best foot forward in the American press.

At the end of the two weeks, they presented a reasonable bill for room, board and travel (about 25 cents a mile).

Although they were addicted to long speeches, the North Vietnamese seemed sometimes to get the point when they were told that the motto of the state of Missouri is "show me."

It soon became clear that North Vietnamese officials were intent on emphasizing civilian bomb casualties and damage and the allegedly widespread use of anti-personnel weapons.

Another major theme was that what were described as President Nixon's stubbornness and heartlessness are keeping the war going, whereas the Communist side is willing to make peace if only it can be assured of the

release of all American prisoners.

It seemed pointless to ask to take pictures of the big SAM missiles in their launcher-trailers.

Other requests that were grant-

Within Limits of Secrecy, Self-Interest

Hanoi Treats a Reporter Professionally

This is the third of a series of articles by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who has just returned from two weeks—Sept. 1 to 16—in North Vietnam.

By Richard Dudman  
© 1972 St. Louis Post-Dispatch

freedom and independence of all Vietnam.

The officials also stressed North Vietnam's will and capability to fight on indefinitely, if necessary. But they were unwilling to display much evidence to prove that assertion, such as details about how imported goods arrive despite the U.S. blockade.

By the time my five government-assigned escorts arrived for our 8 o'clock appointment the first morning, I already had broken one of the security rules they were to lay down. I had taken an hour's pre-breakfast walk along through downtown Hanoi, taking pictures of street scenes until a man in uniform touched me lightly on the elbow and motioned that I should not photograph the crowd around a trailer vendor's cart.

Unescorted walks were permitted—even encouraged—but the use of a camera was prohibited except when an escort was present.

"If you judge that a photograph is in your interest and it is also in our interest, you may take it," one said.

Waiver Granted

Another rule was that all photographic film would have to be developed before being taken out of the country. The escorts said they would request a waiver for me, and it eventually was granted. I took more than 700 pictures and brought all my film out undeveloped.

Most of the photographic restrictions, it soon was evident, were intended to avoid helping the United States with additional bombing targets. Pictures of trains, lines of trucks, ferries and bridges were forbidden. So were any general views that might give locations of camouflaged factories, mobile hospitals or temporary shops and offices at evacuation sites.

Another major theme was that what were described as President Nixon's stubbornness and heartlessness are keeping the war going, whereas the Communist side is willing to make peace if only it can be assured of the

release of all American prisoners.

On the other hand, officials showed flexibility in arranging an interview with three pilots who were to be released, even though I was to leave before the release ceremony. Premier Pham Van Dong permitted me to interview him.

Other requests that were grant-

ed showed the government's heavy emphasis on its main charge against the United States: that the Nixon administration is violating the accepted rules of humane warfare by bombing civilian targets and making widespread use of anti-personnel weapons.

I was taken to only one damaged dike, although I had asked to see many. The flood crest this year was the lowest in six years and alleged U.S. efforts to destroy the dike system and flood the fields and homes of the Red River Delta were apparently no longer considered a major issue.

The one bombed dike I saw was about six miles southeast of Nam Dinh. A local official pointed out a new earthfill where, he said, a U.S. bomb hit the dike on July 6. He said a second bomb dropped at the same time had made a crater visible a quarter mile away in a rice paddy. He reported that 3,000 men and women had worked two days to repair the break.

No Other Target

Open paddy-land and a broad river extended in every direction for at least a mile. There was no supply dump, or military gun or missile site or military target in sight.

Tours of damaged areas of the capital included the Bach Mai Hospital. A single bomb in the center of the large complex had wrecked one wing, damaged several others and left a big crater in a courtyard. The medical director said the bomb struck last June 27. He thought that the bomb had been dropped deliberately, to weaken morale among the medical staff and patients.

The North Vietnamese are acutely aware that their small and backward country is locked in a war with the most powerful country on earth, and they tend to classify Americans as either friends or enemies.

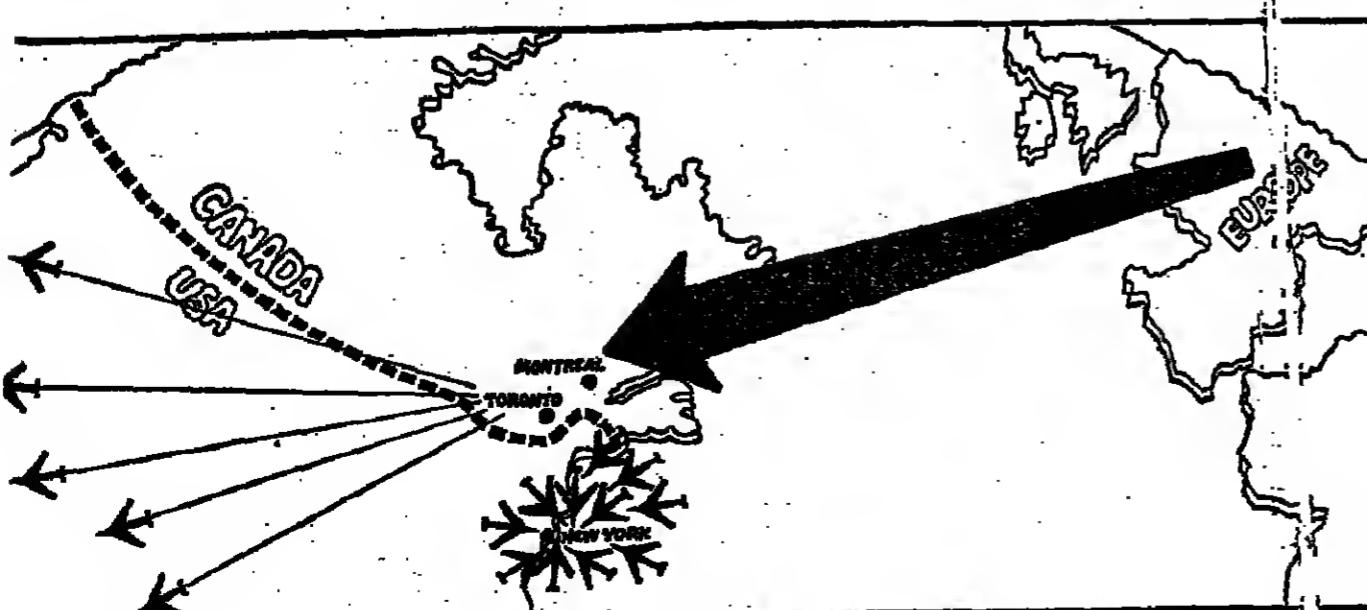
Vice-chairman Uy noted that this reporter was waiting to write until he returned to Washington.

"When we have read your articles, we will have the means of appraising your concrete contribution to our cause," he said.



work is one way into the States

**you're not going to New York,**



Forget the idea that New York is the only way into America. It isn't. Try routing by Montreal or Toronto, and you'll be glad you did. Many US cities are actually nearer that way for a start, and there are connections to more than 60 of them! Then there's the congestion problem that we don't have. Canada's gateway airports are clear and easy, with far less risk of infuriating delays. So no hanging around. And Air Canada flights from 11 European cities are all ready to speed you on your way.

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## Legacies of Korea

There is a curious appropriateness about the coincidental discussions of Korea and terrorism in the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. For the Korean involvement was the UN's most massive attempt to cope with the "institutionalized" violence of war, and from that attempt sprang many of the moods and conditions that affect the world organization's attitudes toward the individualized violence of international terror.

In the Korean war, North Korea sought to unify a land temporarily partitioned by great-power agreement after World War II.

It employed open force, an army, organized and uniformed, for the purpose. The United Nations Security Council, momentarily freed from the threat of a Soviet veto by a Kremlin walkout, not only condemned North Korea's aggression but backed the United States, with men and arms as well as resolutions, in checking the aggressors. As the General Assembly has decided to debate, despite opposition from China, the Arab countries and many African states.

Arguing for General Assembly action on terrorism, Sir Colin Crowe, of the United Kingdom, asserted that "increasingly, the use of violence has become not the last resort of the desperate, but the first resort of those whose simple, unconstructive aim is anarchy." Against such genuinely private war, nearly all governments would be ready to rally. The sticking point comes when states regard covert violence as a tool for advancing their own national, racial or ideological interests. But even they must recognize that terror is a many-edged sword, which cannot only sever the ties that bind the world community in necessary cooperation, but can be turned against any government, any system, any aspiration. It is, in plain fact, anarchy in action.

Now, after 20 years, North and South Korea are negotiating, with the hope of creating some kind of federalized state. China, at long last a member of the UN, naturally would like to have the UN flag removed from South Korea, and the guardian forces, mostly American, removed with it. So would North Korea. But the General Assembly has very wisely decided against placing the question on the agenda this year;

it will do no harm to let Kim Il Sung know that his negotiations cannot be advanced by saber-rattling.

But Korea, or course, had more far-reaching effects than the events on the peninsula itself. It imposed an obvious influence on American policy in Vietnam, for example—as well as on the policy of Ho Chi Minh. The Hanoi government acquired a deep distrust of the UN and has consistently refused to have the matter settled there, and long refrained from sending its regular formations into the South, on the North Korean pattern. Indeed, even today it does not acknowledge publicly that it has troops over the DMZ.

The use of covert force, therefore, has grown in the wake of the Korean war, in the Bay of Pigs no less than in Indochina, in Uganda as well as Munich. And this is one aspect of the complex issue of terrorism that the General Assembly has decided to debate, despite opposition from China, the Arab countries and many African states.

Arguing for General Assembly action on terrorism, Sir Colin Crowe, of the United Kingdom, asserted that "increasingly, the use of violence has become not the last resort of the desperate, but the first resort of those whose simple, unconstructive aim is anarchy." Against such genuinely private war, nearly all governments would be ready to rally. The sticking point comes when states regard covert violence as a tool for advancing their own national, racial or ideological interests. But even they must recognize that terror is a many-edged sword, which cannot only sever the ties that bind the world community in necessary cooperation, but can be turned against any government, any system, any aspiration. It is, in plain fact, anarchy in action.

## Inflation, Economic and Otherwise

According to the theory of democracy, the debates of the election campaign are supposed to educate the voter in the realities of public policy. Unfortunately, the reality quotient of both of the presidential candidates' speeches keeps dropping. Any citizen who looked to them for education is having a very disappointing semester. Last week, for example, Sen. McGovern deplored low farm prices in Vernon Center, Minn., and deplored high food prices in Portland, Maine. The senator's record for consistency does not seem to be improving.

The White House wants no one to overlook this latest collision among the senator's views. It has issued a statement in the name of the director of the Office of Management and Budget, which mentioned no names but said: "Now, you can be for lower food prices; and you can be for 90 percent of parity—but you cannot be for both at the same time and remain credible." The statement is right about that, but it would have been wiser to let the point pass in silence. There is a grave danger that many voters will assume that it refers to President Nixon, who has been sending the secretary of agriculture across the Midwest to claim credit for high beef prices while his Cost of Living Council sits in Washington claiming credit for its all-out battle to hold beef prices down.

It is time to consider whether this campaign ought not be rated X for children, on

the grounds that young and inexperienced minds might form the impression that our national politics is mainly composed of hypocrisy and cynicism. Adults know that to be wrong, of course, but there is not much in the current campaign by which to prove it.

To "halt the inflationary spiral," Sen. McGovern proposes to rely on largely voluntary wage and price guidelines instead of President Nixon's mandatory controls. An entirely respectable case can be made for voluntary guidelines. The argument holds that cooperative agreements are more durable over the long haul. The more coercive the controls become, the faster they lose public support and, the argument goes, the more rapidly they are eroded. If one assumes that some sort of control system is going to be necessary in this country more or less permanently, it is well worth discussing a structure of largely voluntary guidelines.

But it is also necessary to acknowledge that, in the short run, a switch from the present controls to voluntary guidelines would mean a jump in the rate of inflation. Sen. McGovern did not mention this difficulty. The omission is particularly lamentable, since he made the proposal in a speech that was largely devoted to attacking the Nixon administration's record on inflation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Teamwork for Ecology

The new Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in environmental protection has a potential significance going far beyond its vast ecological benefits.

It represents official recognition that both countries, as major industrial and highly urbanized societies, have common interests in combatting pollution and other types of environmental degradation. The studies to be carried out under the pact will add to both nations' understanding of these common problems.

Moscow has abandoned the old simplistic view that only capitalists defile the air, water and land while the United States implicitly admits that it may have something to learn from Soviet approaches to overcoming these problems. Ecological common sense, in short, has triumphed over ideological fanatics.

But even more fascinating and potentially even more important is the program agreed upon for execution of the planned research. Soviet specialists are to come to the United States, and their American opposite numbers will go to Russia. Soviet seismologists, for example, will set up their instruments in the neighborhood of California's San Andreas Fault, with American seismologists doing the same in the Pamir Mountains of Soviet Central Asia. In general, many sci-

tists will be in areas of both countries where citizens of the other have rarely if ever visited in recent years.

All this invites the question of whether it is only ecology that has inspired the thinking behind this agreement. Up to now, for instance, the Soviet Union has resisted the idea of on-site inspections, thus blocking an agreement on ending underground nuclear tests. But the San Andreas Fault is not far from the Nevada atomic testing area, just as the Pamir Mountains are within easy reach of the territory where the Soviet Union has in the past conducted some of its underground tests.

Have the two sides, in addition to authorizing mutually beneficial cooperation to protect the environment, really begun implementing a program of mutual inspection that would do much to build the confidence needed for ending underground nuclear tests and otherwise cutting back on defense expenditures? Whether or not this possibility was in the minds of the negotiators, it could be a result of their agreement. Nothing could be more fitting, for nuclear war is the ultimate threat to the planetary environment and the human beings who inhabit it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 25, 1897

PARIS—The Figaro publishes an article this morning on the subject of oysters and the statement recently made that they could this year be extremely dear because of the storms on the coast, which interfered with the beds. After an exhaustive inquiry, the writer concludes that there is no cause for alarm, and that Parisians, for a long time, will be able to eat their oysters without paying for them their weight in gold.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 25, 1922

PARIS—What an inglorious ending to a glorious career. Georges Carpenter, petted idol of the ring, prostrate on the floor, beaten, battered and knocked-out by Battling Siki, the African, in the 8th round yesterday outside of Paris before 60,000 stunned, cheering spectators. Carpenter was a thoroughly beaten man at the finish. His famous profile was unrecognizable: eyes closed and cut and mouth and nose torn and bloody.



## Orwell, America and the Press

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It has just now been disclosed by the Times Literary Supplement (London) that George Orwell wrote a preface to "Animal Farm" which has never been published until this month.

In that preface, Orwell was defending his right to publish unorthodox ideas—his anti-Soviet ideas

and his sardonic view of the "Freedom of the Press" which he had written in 1945.

He argued that the press should be free to publish any kind of news, even if it is not true.

The root principle Orwell was writing about and that the Founding Fathers insisted on at Philadelphia seldom comes up in these letters. On the Free American side, seldom does anybody say: "I'm for the President" and "I'm going to vote for him," but the Watergate and all this deceptive trickery about unauthorized bombing and illegal bug-sitting and burglary and special press "leaks" for grain dealers and meat producers make me sick."

Now do the McGovern supporters recognize that he must expect to be judged harshly as a potential President. The enthusiasts on both sides seem to be baffled when the communist praises the President, one day for his historic opening to China and condemns him the next for the unexplained switching of the Republican party to the bugging of the Democratic party.

"There is now a widespread tendency to argue," Orwell wrote, "that one can only defend democracy by totalitarian methods. If one loves democracy, the argument runs, one must crush its enemies by no matter what means..."

"The issue involved here is quite simple one: Is every opinion, however unpopular, however foolish, even, entitled to a hearing? Put it in that form," he added, arguing for the right to oppose Stalin's methods, even though they are "the 'sinister fact,' as he put it, that most suppression of dissent tends to be 'voluntary opposition' to 'unorthodox thought'."

Fortunately for him, he didn't live long enough to see the day when governments proclaimed his principle and then used the free press, radio and television to overwhelm it.

In fact, this embrace until

has received no attention in West. But Hanoi could well have counted on that. So Hanoi-watchers doubt the Vietnamese Politburo even contemplated an adverse Western reaction to its pro-Arab campa

gains.

What makes this so surpris

ing is the possible threat it pose

Hanoi's campaign to influe

liberal opinion in the Un

ited States and Western Euro

against present U.S. policy

Vietnam. Those same liberals, censured by the terrorist inva

of Olympic Village, could alienated by North Vietnam's

brutality of the Arabs.

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reaction to its pro-Arab campa

gains.

Rigid Ideology

Rather, careful students

Hanoi believe its revolution

ideology is so inflexible that

felt impelled to applaud Ar

terrorism no matter what it

cost. Such dogmatism sup

those pessimists in official W

ington who doubt Hanoi will ev

settle the war on anything le

than its own terms.

The North Vietnamese react

to the Sept. 5 Munich massac

came Sept. 12 when Israel ar

West Germany were accused

choosing the "path of hatred a

hatred" by Nhan Dan, the Hanoi

party daily. The recent blo

incident in Munich is eloqu

proof of the cruelty and perf

of the U.S. and Israel aggress

and the dark design of the NS

wreck peace under the extre

hypocritical label of human

and peace," the newspaper co

lined.

Charging that the United Stat

and Israel "deliberately allow

the murder of Israeli Olympi

as a pretext for reprisals, Nha

Dan added: "They planned t

to whip up a chauvinistic hyster

in Israel and create a false protes

movement within the so-calle

civilized world" to vilify the jus

struggle of the Palestinian peop

and to threaten and split th

Arab countries."

The line was echoed Sept. 11

by the North Vietnamese Army newspaper: "Those schemes and

acts of the aggressors cannot

stamp out the Palestinian resi

tance movement or break the

Arab peoples' will to fight for

their fundamental rights."

Different Stands

This unequivocal support for

Arab terrorism contrasts sharply

with the public denunciation by

Moscow and Peking of the Olympic

Village raid. "We have never been

in favor of such adventurous acts

of terrorism," Chinese Ambas

sador Huang Hua told the United

ed Nations.

But to be in the vanguard of

world revolution, the Hanoi Politburo has been rigidly allied with the Palestinian guerrillas since

early 1970.

Since then, Hanoi has been in

staunch anti-Israel, denouncing

Middle East peacekeeping efforts and

cease-fire proposals. Adamantly

against any internationally supervised

Vietnam cease-fire, North

Vietnam wants no such precedent

in Indochina.

The long love affair between

Vietnam and Arab revolutionaries has been ignored by

Hanoi's apologists in the West,

many of whom support Israel.

But Hanoi's embrace of the

Munich terrorists makes this position

## Eurobonds

ice Decline May Be Ending, Stabilization Seen Ahead

By William Ellington

Ellington believes that the price slide in non-dollar Eurobonds might continue. If so, this could make Eurodollar bonds relatively less attractive.

Banque Lambert, manager of a 500-million Luxembourg franc issue of the European Refugee Fund, raised the coupon this week a quarter point to 7 percent and set an offering price at 93.75.

A recent French franc issue of British Leyland Motor Corp. was quoted at an average of 98 3/4 after being offered at par. Dresdner Bank, which was expected to schedule a 100-million deutsche mark issue of Trafalgar House Finance NV with a 6 percent coupon, actually proposed a 6.25 percent coupon.

However, this week's pricing developments show that new Eurodollar issues are weak despite the Eurodollar-bond market's firm underpin.

For example, a \$20-million, 15-year issue of Instituto Nacional de Industria of Spain was quoted at 96.5-99 1/2 Friday after being offered earlier in the week at par bearing 8 percent. Similarly, a \$30-million, 15-year issue of Textron International Inc. was well subscribed when it was offered at 100.25, was quoted Friday at 93.5-98.25.

New convertible issues did not fare better. A scheduled \$35-million convertible issue of Clark Equipment Overseas Finance Corp. was postponed until market conditions improve. A \$25-million convertible issue of General Shipping SA came to the market with a conversion premium of about 6 percent instead of 10 percent indicated earlier.

The 15-year, 5.25 percent issue is convertible into 500,000 General Shipping common shares, which

are listed on Swiss stock exchanges.

In other Euromarket developments, Belgian authorities disclosed that starting next month they would allow notation of Belgian franc Eurobond issues as long as the borrower is non-resident and converts the proceeds.

A secondary offering of 400,000

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest	Week	Prior Week	1971
	Sept 16	Sept 9	Sept 15	Sept 18
Commodity index...	122.8	122.4	107.2	
*Currency in circ...	\$63,387,000	\$63,227,000	\$58,982,000	
*Total Loans.....	\$88,378,000	\$88,074,000	\$85,825,000	
Steel prod (tons)...	2,490,000	2,490,000	1,867,000	
Auto production.....				
Dairy oil prod (bbls)...	8,984,000	9,638,000	9,468,000	
Freight air loadings...	543,655	460,145	578,125	
Electric Pwr. kwhr...	35,170,000	32,949,000	32,237,000	
Business failures.....	182	129	176	

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1 August	Prior Month	1971
Employed.....	61,972,000	61,852,000	79,198,000
Unemployed.....	4,857,000	4,857,000	4,114,000
Industrial production.....	114.3	113.7	105.5
*Personal income.....	\$939,600,000	\$932,900,000	\$869,100,000
*Money supply.....	\$340,600,000	\$298,400,000	\$228,000,000
Consumer Price Index.....	125.3	124.7	121.2
Construction Contracts.....	135	134	151
*Mfrs. inventories.....	104,228,000	103,510,000	101,288,000
*Exports.....	4,109,000	3,940,000	3,492,000
*Imports.....	4,561,000	4,495,000	3,792,000

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as of July 1. Consumer Price Index is for all urban areas. Data for 1971 are preliminary. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

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